

2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

数学

选择题 25 分

1. 2021 年 1 月 1 日起, 我国将全面实施个人所得税综合与分类相结合, 其中综合所得包括工资薪金、劳务报酬、稿酬、特许权使用费。假设某纳税人的个人所得税综合所得为 $y = f(x)$, 其中 x 为应纳税所得额, $x_1, x_2 (a < x_1 < x_2 < b)$ 为两个不同的应纳税所得额, 则 $f(x) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) + f(a)$ 成立。

$f(x_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x_2 - a) + f(a)$ 成立, 则 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{6}{5}x^2$ 在 $[0, t]$ 上恒成立。

则 t 的取值范围是 ()

A. $(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{6}{5})$

B. $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{6}{5})$

C. $(\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5})$

D. $(1, \frac{6}{5})$

解: 由 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{6}{5}x^2$, $f(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{12}{5}x$

在 $[0, t]$ 上恒成立, 则 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{6}{5}x^2$ 在 $[0, t]$ 上恒成立。

∴ 在 $[0, t]$ 上恒成立, $x_1, x_2 (0 < x_1 < x_2 < t)$

由 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} (x_1 - 0) + f(0)$, $3x_1^2 - \frac{12}{5}x_1 = t^2 - \frac{6}{5}t$ 在 $[0, t]$ 上恒成立。

由 $g(x) = 3x^2 - \frac{12}{5}x - t^2 + \frac{6}{5}t$

在 $x = -\frac{12}{6} = \frac{2}{5} > 0$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta = (-\frac{12}{5})^2 - 12(-t^2 + \frac{6}{5}t) > 0 \\ g(0) = -t^2 + \frac{6}{5}t > 0 \\ g(t) = 3t^2 - \frac{12}{5}t - t^2 + \frac{6}{5}t > 0 \end{cases}$$

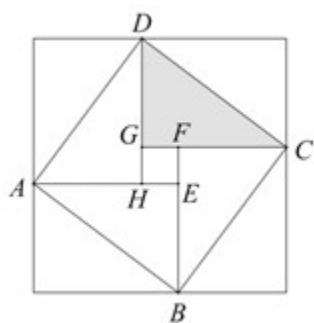
在 $\frac{3}{5} < t < \frac{6}{5}$

∴ 在 t 的取值范围是 $(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{6}{5})$

故选 A

2021•“”“”

“” CGD $GC=4$ $GD=3$ EF P BC Q $AP \cdot AQ$ ()



A 25

B 27

C 29

D 31

□□□□□□□□

$$\square EP = \lambda EF (0, \lambda, 1) \square BQ = \mu BC (0, \mu, 1) \square$$

$$\square \square |GC| = 4 \square |GD| = 3 \square \square |DC| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \square$$

$$\square |AE| = 4 \square |AB| = |BC| = 5 \square |EF| = 4 - 3 = 1 \square$$

$$\therefore AP \cdot AQ = (AE + EP) \cdot (AB + BQ) = (AE + \lambda EF) \cdot (AB + \mu BC)$$

$$= AE \cdot AB + \lambda EF \cdot AB + \mu AE \cdot BC + \lambda \mu EF \cdot BC$$

$$= 4 \times 5 \times \frac{4}{5} + \lambda \cdot (1 \times 5 \times \frac{3}{5}) + \mu \cdot (4 \times 5 \times \frac{3}{5}) + \lambda \mu \cdot (1 \times 5 \times \frac{4}{5})$$

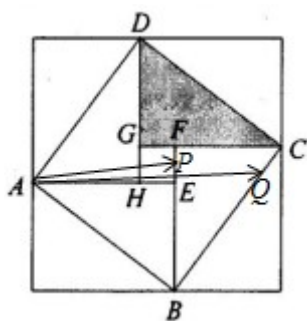
$$= 16 - 3\lambda + (12 + 4\lambda)\mu \square$$

$$\square 0, \lambda, 1 \square 0, \mu, 1 \square$$

$$\therefore \square \mu = 1 \square \square 16 - 3\lambda + (12 + 4\lambda)\mu \square \square \square 16 - 3\lambda + 12 + 4\lambda = 28 + \lambda \square$$

$$\square \square \lambda = 1 \square \square 28 + \lambda \square \square \square \square 29 \square$$

$$\square \square C \square$$



3. 2021 • 已知直线 $l: 3x + 4y + m = 0$ 与圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ 相切，则 m 的值为 \square

已知 $\angle PMQ = 90^\circ$ ，则 m 的取值范围是 (\quad)

A $[-16, 4]$

B $[-18, 4]$

C $[-6 - 5\sqrt{2}, -6 + 5\sqrt{2}]$

D $[6 - 5\sqrt{2}, 6 + 5\sqrt{2}]$

已知直线 $l: 3x + 4y + m = 0$ 与圆 M_0 相切，则 m 的取值范围是 \square

已知 $PM_0 \perp QM_0$ ，则 m 的取值范围是 \square

已知 M_0 是圆 C 上的动点，则 $CM_0 \perp l$ 时 $\angle PM_0Q$ 的取值范围是 \square

已知 $C: x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2 = 0$ ，则圆 C 的圆心为 $(2, 0)$ ，半径为 $\sqrt{2}$ 。

已知直线 $l: 3x + 4y + m = 0$ 与圆 C 相切，则 $d = \frac{|3 \times 2 + 4 \times 0 + m|}{5} = \sqrt{2}$ ，解得 $m = -16$ 或 $m = 4$ 。

已知 $\angle PM_0Q = 90^\circ$ ，则 $d = \frac{|3 \times 2 + 4 \times 0 + m|}{5} = 2$ ，解得 $m = -16$ 或 $m = 4$ 。

$\therefore m$ 的取值范围是 $[-16, 4]$ 。

故选 A。

4. 2021 • 已知 $x_2 > x_1 > 1$ ，则 $\frac{x_1}{x_2}$ 的取值范围是 (\quad)

A $\frac{x_1}{x_2} > \sqrt{e^{x_1 - x_2}}$

B $\frac{x_1}{x_2} < \sqrt{e^{x_1 - x_2}}$

C $\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} < e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}$

D $\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} > e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} (x > 1) \quad f(x) = \frac{x(2-x)}{e^x}$$

$$x \in (1, 2) \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (1, 2)$$

$$x \in (2, +\infty) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \quad (1, 2) \quad f(x)_{\max} = f(2)$$

$$x_2 < x_1 \quad x_2 \in (2, +\infty) \quad x_1 \in (1, 2) \quad f(x_2) = f(x_1)$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \sqrt{e^{x_1-x_2}} \quad g(x) = e^x - \ln(x > 1) \quad g'(x) = e^x - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{xe^x - 1}{x} > 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad g(x_2) > g(x_1)$$

$$\ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} > e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}$$

$$D$$

$$5 \times 2021 \bullet ABCD - AB_1C_1D_1 \text{ 面积 } 2 \text{ 倍于 } EFG \text{ 面积 } A_1A_2 \text{ 与 } D_1C_1 \text{ 与 } BC \text{ 面积 } EFG \text{ 面积}$$

$$\text{ () }$$

$$A \sqrt{3}$$

$$B \sqrt{2}$$

$$C 3\sqrt{3}$$

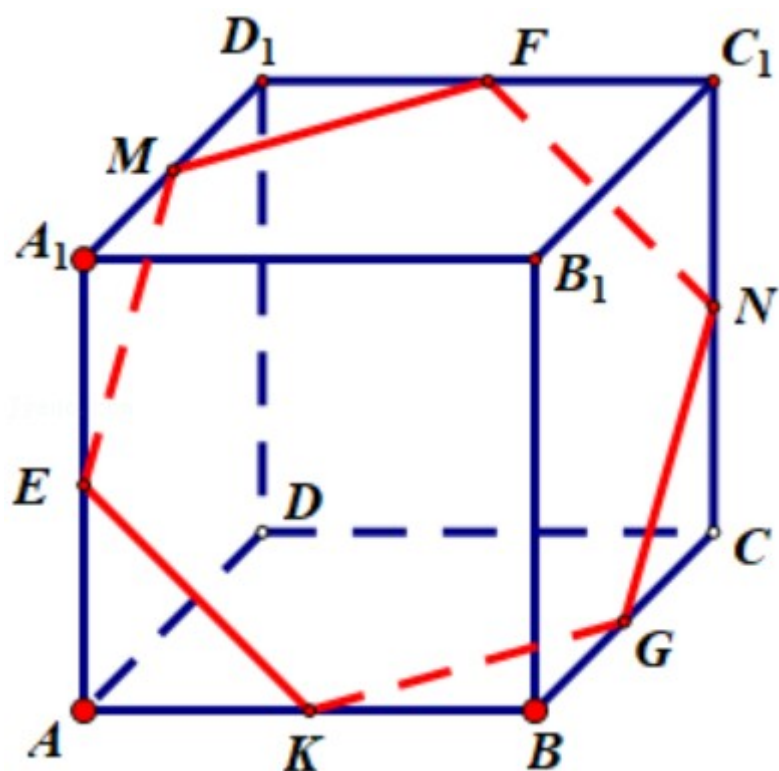
$$D 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$AD_1 \text{ 与 } C_1C \text{ 与 } AB \text{ 与 } M \text{ 与 } N \text{ 与 } K \text{ 与 } EM \text{ 与 } MF \text{ 与 } FN \text{ 与 } NG \text{ 与 } GK \text{ 与 } EK$$

$$EMFNGK \text{ 面积 } \sqrt{2} \text{ 倍于 } \text{ 面积}$$

$$6 \times (\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sin 60^\circ) = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$C$$



6. 2021 • $f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{5}) (\omega > 0)$ $f(x)$ $[0, 2\pi]$ 5 π)

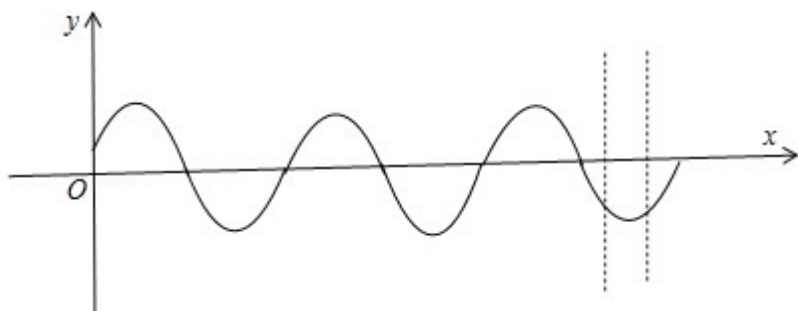
A $f(x) \in (0, 2\pi)$ 3

B $f(x) \in (0, 2\pi)$ 2

C $f(x) \in (0, \frac{\pi}{10})$

D $\omega \in [\frac{12}{5}, \frac{29}{10})$

$f(x) = \sin(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{5}) (\omega > 0)$ $f(x)$ $[0, 2\pi]$ 5



☐ $5\pi, 2\pi\omega + \frac{\pi}{5} < 6\pi$ ☐

☐ A ☐ B ☐ $y = \sin x$ ☐ $[\frac{\pi}{5}, 2\pi\omega + \frac{\pi}{5}]$ ☐ $f(x)$ ☐ $(0, 2\pi)$ ☐ 3 ☐ 3 ☐ 2 ☐

☐ A ☐ B ☐

☐ C ☐ $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{10})$ ☐ $\omega x + \frac{\pi}{5} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ☐ $\omega > 0$ ☐ $f(x)$ ☐ $(0, \frac{\pi}{10})$ ☐ C ☐

☐ D ☐ $5\pi, 2\pi\omega + \frac{\pi}{5} < 6\pi$ ☐ $\frac{12}{5}, \omega < \frac{29}{10} < 3$ ☐ D ☐

☐ B ☐

7 ☐ 2021 • ☐ P ☐ $ABCD$ ☐ $ABCD$ ☐ $ABCD$ ☐ ADF ☐ BCF ☐ α ☐

☐ ABF ☐ CDP ☐ β ☐ $\alpha > \beta$ ☐ ☐

A ☐ $\angle APC > \angle BPD$

B ☐ $\angle APC < \angle BPD$

C ☐ $\max\{\angle APD, \angle BPC\} > \max\{\angle APB, \angle CPD\}$

D ☐ $\min\{\angle APD, \angle BPC\} > \min\{\angle APB, \angle CPD\}$

☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H ☐ O ☐ O ☐

☐ ADF ☐ BCF ☐ α ☐ ABF ☐ CDP ☐ β ☐ $\alpha > \beta$ ☐

☐ P ☐ HF ☐ EG ☐

☐ P ☐

☐ $\triangle APC$ ☐ $\triangle BPD$ ☐ $AC = BD$ ☐ PQ ☐ Q ☐

☐ $\angle APC$ ☐ $\angle BPD$ ☐ PQ ☐ AC ☐ BD ☐

8. 2021 • $\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 = 1$ $M(1, 0)$ $N(0, 1)$ $y = -x + t$ MN $y^2 = x$ t

()

A 0

B 2

C 0 2

D 0 6

$M(x_1, y_1)$ $N(x_2, y_2)$ $x_1 \neq x_2$ MN $E(x_0, y_0)$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_1^2}{2} + y_1^2 = 1 \\ \frac{x_2^2}{2} + y_2^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{(x_1 + x_2)(x_1 - x_2)}{2} + (y_1 + y_2)(y_1 - y_2) = 0$$

$$\frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{y_1 + y_2}{x_1 + x_2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2x_0 \\ y_1 + y_2 = 2y_0 \end{cases} \quad k_{MN} = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x_0}{y_0} \quad M(1, 0) \quad N(0, 1) \quad y = -x + t$$

$$k_{MN} = 1 \quad y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}x_0 \quad y_0 = -x_0 + t \quad x_0 = 2t \quad x_0 = -t$$

$$y^2 = x \quad (-t)^2 = 2t \quad t = 9 \quad t = 2$$

C

9. 2021 • S A B C $\triangle ABC$ $\triangle SBC$ 1 A BC S

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \quad ()$$

$$A \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$B \frac{7}{3}\pi$$

$$C 3\pi$$

$$D \frac{13}{3}\pi$$

BC D AD SD

$AD \perp BC$ $SD \perp BC$

$$\therefore \angle ADS \text{ 为 } A-BC-S \text{ 的平面角 } \angle ADS = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$BC \perp$ ADS

$\triangle ABC$ $\triangle SBC$ E F E F

O O OA O $R = OA$

A $\forall q \in (0,1) \quad \exists M > 0 \quad \forall n < M \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

B $q=2 \quad S_n < a_{n+1}$

C $q \cdot 2 \quad \{a_n\}$

D $S_k > q^n S_{k-1} (k, 2, m, 2, k \in \mathbb{N}, m \in \mathbb{N}) \quad S_m > q^k S_{m-1}$

$S_n = \frac{a(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{a}{1-q} - \frac{aq^n}{1-q} < \frac{a}{1-q} \quad A$

$B \quad S_n = \frac{a(1-2^n)}{1-2} = a \cdot 2^n - a = a_{n+1} - a < a_{n+1} \quad B$

$C \quad q \cdot 2 \quad a_{n+1} \cdot 2a_n \quad a_m + a_k > a_{m'} \cdot a_{n+1} \cdot 2a_n (m > n > k) \quad C$

$D \quad S_k > q^n S_{k-1} \quad \frac{a(1-q^k)}{1-q} > \frac{aq^n(1-q^{k-1})}{1-q} = \frac{aq^n - aq^n q^{k-1}}{1-q}$

$\frac{a - aq^k}{1-q} > \frac{aq^n - aq^{n+1}q^k}{1-q} \quad \frac{a - aq^n}{1-q} > \frac{aq^k - aq^{n+1}q^k}{1-q}$

$S_m > q^k S_{m-1} \quad D$

C

12 $f(x) = |\cos x| + \cos |2x|$

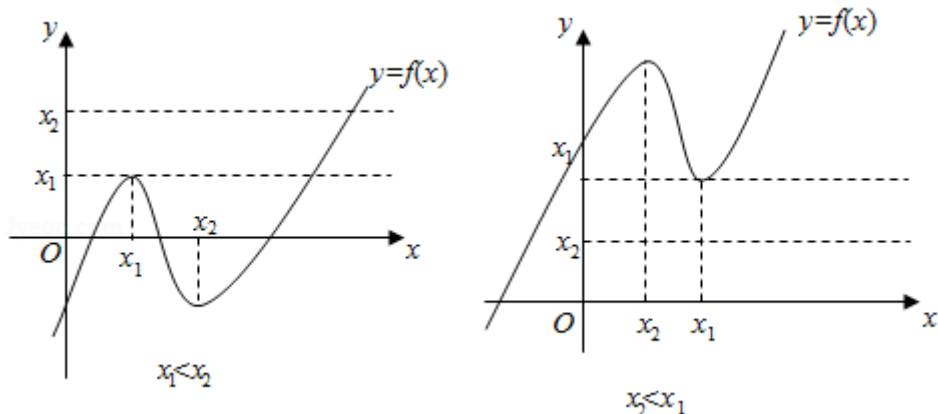
① $f(x)$ $[-1, 2]$

② $f(x)$ $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

③ $f(x)$ $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

④ $f(x)$ π

(\quad)



$f(x) = x_1$ 2 $f(x) = x_2$ 1 $3(f(x))^2 + 2af(x) + b = 0$ 3

A

14 2021 • $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$ F I I C A I

B O $\triangle OAB$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}a$ C ()

$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 A

$\sqrt{3}+1$
 B

$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 C

$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 2
 D

A B y A

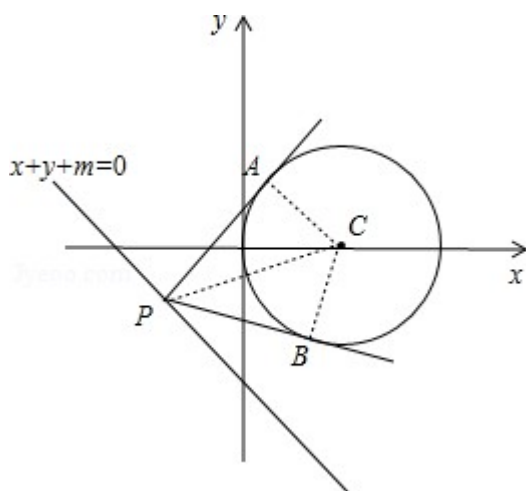
$\triangle OAB$ M $M \angle AOB$ Ox M $MN \perp OA$ N $MT \perp AB$ T

$FA \perp OA$ $MTAN$ b $|FA| = b$ $|OF| = c$ $|OA| = a$

$|NA| = |MN| = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}a$ $|NO| = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2}a$

$\frac{b}{a} = \tan \angle AOF = \frac{|MN|}{|NO|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ $e = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{b}{a})^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

2 A B y A $|FA| = b$ $|OF| = c$ $|OA| = a$



$CA \perp PA$

$|PC| = 2|CA| = 2r = 4$

$l: x + y + m = 0$ P $\angle APB = 60^\circ$

C l $d = \frac{|2+m|}{\sqrt{1+1}} = 4$

$-4\sqrt{2} - 2, m, 4\sqrt{2} - 2$

$m \in [-4\sqrt{2} - 2, 4\sqrt{2} - 2]$

D

16 2021 •

$x \in R$ x $y = [x]$ $[-3, 7] = -4$ $[2, 3] = 2$ $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} - \frac{1}{2}$

$y = 2[f(x)] + [f(-x)]$

A $\{2, -1, 0\}$

B $\{-1, 1\}$

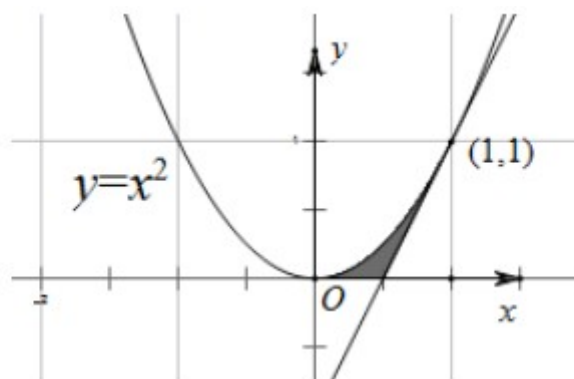
C $\{2, 0\}$

D $\{2, 1, 0\}$

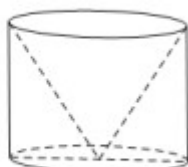
$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{e^x + 1}$ R

$e^x + 1 > 1$ $\therefore ?1 < ? \frac{1}{e^x + 1} < 0$ $? \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{e^x + 1} < \frac{1}{2}$

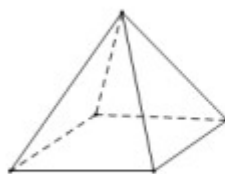
$\therefore f(x) \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ $[f(x)] = -1$ $[f(-x)] = 0$



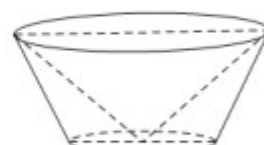
①



②



③



④

①圆锥体 1 个

②圆柱体 1 个 圆锥体 1 个

③圆锥体 1 个

④圆锥体 2 个 圆柱体 1 个 圆锥体 2 个 1 个

圆锥体 1 个 T ()

A ①

B ②

C ③

D ④

圆锥体 $y=t$ $y=x^2$ (\sqrt{t}, t) $0, t, 1$

圆锥体 2 个 $y=2x-1$

$y=t$ $y=2x-1$ $(\frac{t+1}{2}, t)$

圆锥体 1 个 T

$\pi(\frac{t^2+2t+1}{4}-t)=\pi\cdot\frac{(t-1)^2}{4}$

①圆锥体 1 个

$\frac{1}{2}(t-1)$

$\pi\cdot\frac{(t-1)^2}{4}$

②圆锥体 1 个

[illegible]

$$\frac{1}{4}\pi - \frac{1}{4}\pi \ell$$

[illegible]

□□□□□□□□□□

[illegible]

10/10/2019

$$\pi \cdot \left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)^2 - \pi t = \frac{\pi(1-t)(1+3t)}{4}$$

□□□□□□□□□□ T □□□□□□①□

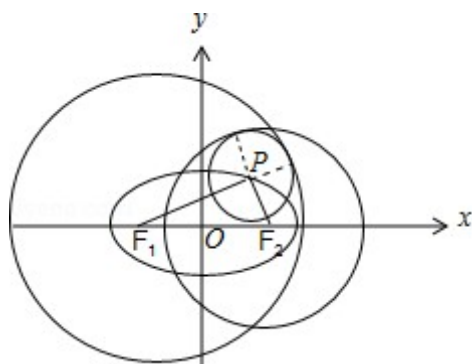
□□□ A □

2021 • $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ $F_1(-c, 0)$ $F_2(c, 0)$ P C

$$|PF_1+PF_2|=|PF_1-PF_2| \quad P \quad r \quad F_1:(x+c)^2+y^2=4a^2 \quad F_2:(x-c)^2+y^2=a^2$$

$$0 < r < a \quad C_{\text{eff}}(\quad)$$
$$\frac{1}{2}A\Box$$
$$\frac{3}{4}B\Box$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$
$$\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

10/10/2020



$$|PF_1 + PF_2| = |PF_1 - PF_2| \quad PF_1 \perp PF_2$$

$$P \quad r \quad F_1: (x+c)^2 + y^2 = 4a^2 \quad F_2: (x-c)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$\therefore |PF_1| + r = 2a \quad |PF_2| + r = a$$

$$|PF_1| \cdot |PF_2| = a \quad |PF_1| + |PF_2| = 2a$$

$$|PF_1| = \frac{3a}{2} \quad |PF_2| = \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\text{Rt} \triangle PF_1F_2 \quad PF_1 \perp PF_2 \quad |PF_1|^2 + |PF_2|^2 = |F_1F_2|^2$$

$$\frac{9}{4}a^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2 = 4c^2 \quad e = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} (e > 1)$$

∴ C

21. 2021 • 如图，在四棱锥 $A-BCD$ 中， $AB \perp CD$ ， $AD \perp BC$ ， $AB = AD = 2$ ，

求四棱锥 $A-BCD$ 的体积.

A 12

B 16

C 20

D 24

如图，在四棱锥 $A-BCD$ 中， $AB \perp CD$ ， $AD \perp BC$ ， $AB = AD = 2$ ，

求四棱锥 $A-BCD$ 的体积.

$$OH = GE = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$$

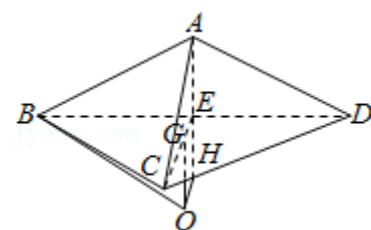
$$\sin \angle ABD = \frac{\sqrt{2^2 - (\sqrt{3})^2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \angle ABD = 30^\circ \quad r = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{1} = 2r \quad r = 2$$

$$\text{Rt} \triangle BHO \quad BH^2 = OH^2 + BO^2 = 5$$

$$\therefore \text{四棱锥 } A-BCD \text{ 的体积} = \frac{1}{3} \times 4 \times 2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

∴ C



$$\therefore |OP| = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2} = a \quad |ON| = |OP| = a$$

$$M(-\frac{3}{4}c, -\frac{3bc}{4a}) \quad \therefore |ON| = \sqrt{(-\frac{3}{4}c)^2 + (-\frac{3bc}{4a})^2} = \frac{3c^2}{4a}$$

$$\frac{3c^2}{4a} = a \quad 3c^2 = 4a^2 \quad \therefore e = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

例例 C

$$\triangle OPF_1 \cong \triangle ONF_1 \quad |ON| = |OP| \quad |OF_1| = |OF_1| \quad \angle POF_1 = \angle NOF_1$$

$$\triangle OPF_1 \cong \triangle ONF_1 \quad F_1P \perp OM \quad \therefore F_1N \perp ON$$

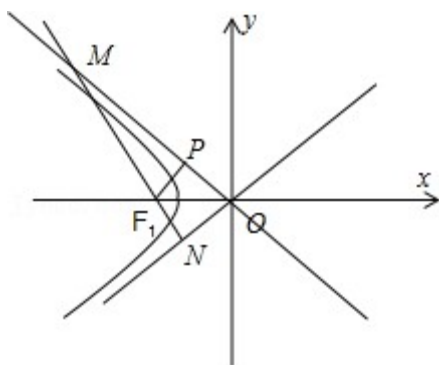
$$|F_1N| = n \quad |F_1P| = n \quad |MF_1| = 2m \quad \sin \angle PMF_1 = \frac{|F_1P|}{|MF_1|} = \frac{m}{2m} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \angle PMF_1 = 30^\circ \quad \angle MON = 60^\circ \quad \angle FON = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore \tan 30^\circ = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore e = \frac{c}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

例例 C



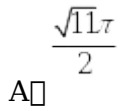
24. 已知函数 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) + e^x - e^{-x}$ 满足 $f(ax+1) > f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上恒成立，则实数 a 的取值范围是 ()

A $(\frac{1}{e^2}, +\infty)$

B $[-\frac{1}{e^2}, +\infty)$

C $(-\frac{2}{e^2}, +\infty)$

D $[\frac{2}{e^2}, +\infty)$



$$\frac{11\sqrt{22}\tau}{24}$$

26 2021 • $y^2 = 2px$ F I A B ()

AB F $AF = 3FB$ AB 60° 120°

AB F y C (1,2) $\triangle BCF$ $\triangle ACF$ $\frac{|BF|-1}{|AF|-1}$

M I MA MB AB F

AB F x N AF A BF B $AB \parallel AB$

A A B $AM \perp I$ $BE \perp I$ M E

$AF = AM$ $BF = BE$ B $BN \perp AM$ N $MN = BE$

$\therefore AN = AF - BF = 2BF = \frac{1}{2}AB$ $\therefore \angle NAF = 60^\circ$

AB $\angle AFx = 60^\circ$

AB 120°

AB 60° 120°

B (1,2) $2^2 = 2p$ $p = 2$

$\frac{p}{2} = 1$ $x = -1$

A B $AM \perp I$ $BN \perp I$ y M N

M N $AF = AM$ $BF = BN$

$\triangle BCF$ $\triangle ACF$ S_1 S_2

$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{BN}{AM} = \frac{BN-1}{AM-1} = \frac{|BF|-1}{|AF|-1}$

C $M(-\frac{p}{2}, m)$ $A(\frac{y_1^2}{2p}, y_1)$ $B(\frac{y_2^2}{2p}, y_2)$

M $x = t(y - m) - \frac{p}{2}$

$y^2 = 2px$ $y^2 - 2pty + 2ptm - p^2 = 0$ (*)

$$\Delta = 4p^2t^2 - 4(2pmt + p^2) = 0$$

$$p^2t^2 - 2mt - p = 0 \quad t = \frac{2m}{p}t + 1 = 0$$

$$t_1 + t_2 = \frac{2m}{p} \quad t_1 t_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore x_1 = pt_1 \quad y_2 = pt_2$$

$$k_{AB} = \frac{x_1 - x_2}{\frac{y_1^2}{2p} - \frac{y_2^2}{2p}} = \frac{2p}{x_1 + x_2} \quad y_1 - x_1 = \frac{2p}{x_1 + x_2} \left(x_1 - \frac{y_1^2}{2p} \right)$$

$$y = 0 \quad x = -\frac{xy_2}{2p} = \frac{p}{2} \quad AB \quad F$$

$$D \quad AB \quad F \quad x \quad M(p, 0) \quad k_{AB} = 2$$

$$A(x_1, y_1) \quad B(x_2, y_2) \quad AB \quad x = \frac{1}{2}y + p$$

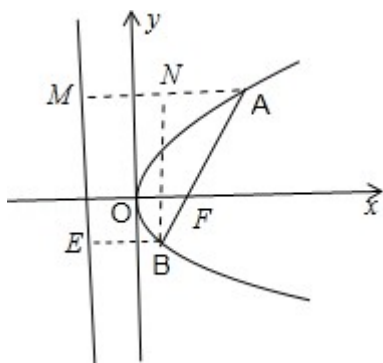
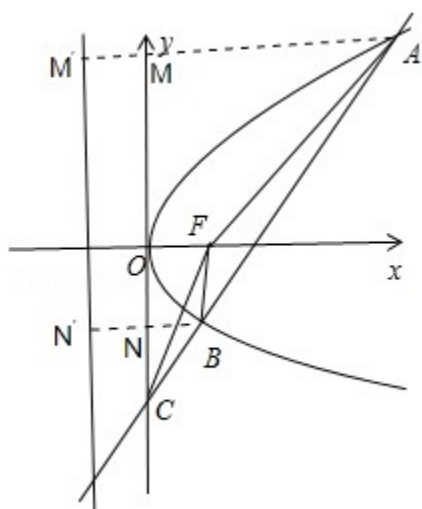
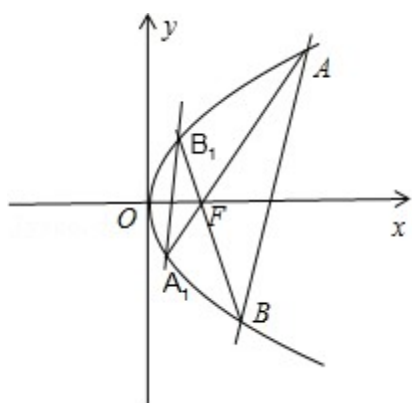
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}y + p \\ y^2 = 2px \end{cases} \quad y^2 - py - 2p^2 = 0 \quad x_1 = 2p \quad y_2 = -p$$

$$\therefore A(2p, 2p) \quad B\left(\frac{p}{2}, -p\right)$$

$$AF \quad y = 0 = \frac{2p - 0}{2p - \frac{p}{2}} \left(x - \frac{p}{2} \right) \quad y = \frac{4}{3} \left(x - \frac{p}{2} \right) \quad y^2 = 2px \quad A\left(\frac{p}{8}, -\frac{p}{2}\right)$$

$$B\left(\frac{p}{2}, p\right) \quad k_{AB} = \frac{-\frac{p}{2} - p}{\frac{p}{8} - \frac{p}{2}} = 4 \neq 2 \quad AB \quad AB \quad D$$

$$ABC$$



27. (2021 •) 在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中，抛物线 $x^2 = 2y$ 的焦点为 F ，过 F 的直线 l 与抛物线交于 $A(x_1, y_1)$ ， $B(x_2, y_2)$ 两点，则 ()

A. $y_1 y_2 = \frac{1}{4}$

B. 直线 AB 的方程为 $y = -\frac{1}{2}$

C. $|OA| + |OB|$ 的最小值为 $2\sqrt{2}$

D 点点 B 点 x 轴上的点 O 点 A 点

$$F(0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$F \text{ 点 } I \text{ 点 } y = kx + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = kx + \frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 = 2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 - 2kx - 1 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2k, x_1 x_2 = -1$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = k(x_1 + x_2) + 1 = 2k^2 + 1, y_1 y_2 = \frac{x_1^2 x_2^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

A 点

$$AB \text{ 中点 } (\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}) = (k, k^2 + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\frac{|AB|}{2} = \frac{y_1 + y_2 + 1}{2} = k^2 + 1$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow k^2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = k^2 + 1 \Rightarrow B \text{ 点}$$

$$AB \text{ 点 } |OA| = |OB| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$|OA| + |OB| = \sqrt{5} < 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$|OA| + |OB| < 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow C \text{ 点}$$

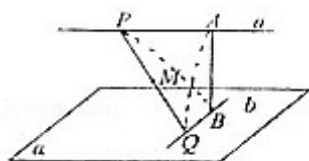
$$OA \text{ 点 } y = \frac{y_1}{x_1} x = \frac{x_1}{2} x, x = x_2 \Rightarrow (x_2, \frac{x_1 x_2}{2})$$

$$\frac{x_1 x_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow B \text{ 点 } OA \text{ 点 } y = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow D \text{ 点}$$

ABD

28 2021 • a, b 点 $AB = 2$ 点 P, Q 点 a

b 所在平面 $PQ \perp AB$ 所在平面 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 所在平面 PQ 所在平面 M 所在平面 ()



A PQ 所在平面 $2\sqrt{2}$

B PQ 所在平面

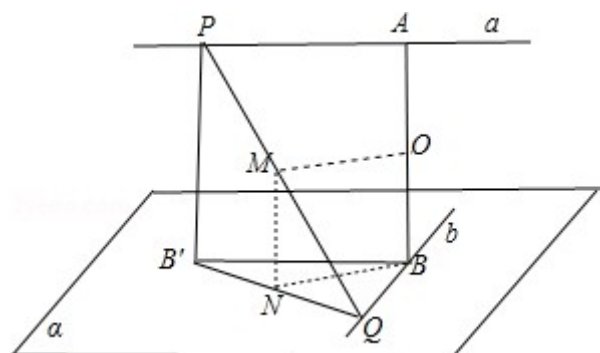
C M 所在平面

D A, B, P, Q 所在平面

所在平面 $P \perp PB \perp \alpha$ 所在平面 B

所在平面 BQ

所在平面



$\angle QPB = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$PQ = \frac{2}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4}} = 2\sqrt{2}$

所在平面 A 所在平面 B 所在平面

BQ 所在平面 N 所在平面 $BB \perp BQ$ 所在平面 $BQ = 2$ 所在平面 $BN = 1$

AB 所在平面 O 所在平面 O 所在平面 M 所在平面 N 所在平面 B 所在平面 $OMNE$ 所在平面

$OM = BN = 1$ $MN = \frac{1}{2} PB$

所在平面 M 所在平面 α 所在平面

所在平面 M 所在平面 C 所在平面

所在平面 Q 所在平面 B 所在平面 A, B, P, Q 所在平面

$\therefore NC$ B

C 2 AM O B_1O DO

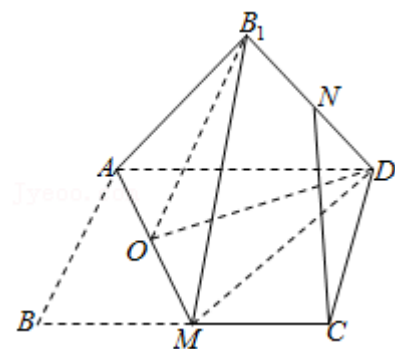
$AM \perp$ OD $OD \perp AM$

$AD = MD$ C

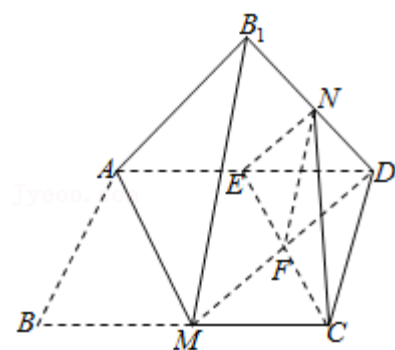
D $B_1AM \perp$ AMD $B_1 - AMD$

AD H $B_1 - AMD$

1 4π D



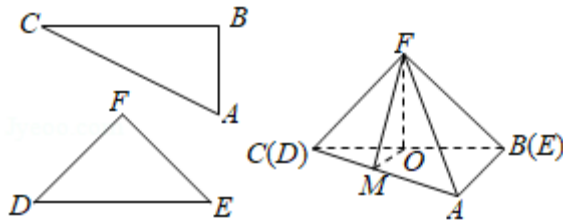
BD



30 2021 • 60° $\angle B = \angle F = 90^\circ$

$\angle A = 60^\circ$ $\angle D = 45^\circ$ $BC = DE = \sqrt{3}$ $F - ABC$ BC O AC M

()



A $BC \perp OFM$

B $AC \perp OFM$

C $F \in COM$

D $BCF \perp ABC$ $F \in ABC$ $\frac{4}{3}\pi$

$A \cap O \cap BC \cap M \cap AC \cap MO \parallel AB$

$\angle B = \angle F = 90^\circ$ $BC \perp OM$

$\triangle BCF$ $BC \perp OF$

$MO \cap FO = O$ $MO \subset OFM$

$BC \perp OFM$ A

$B \cap A \cap AC \cap OFM$ $\angle OMC = 60^\circ$ B

$C \in \triangle COM$ $F \in COM$ F C

D $BCF \perp ABC$ $BCF \cap ABC = BC$ $FO \subset BCF$

$FO \perp ABC$ $OM \subset ABC$ $OM \perp FO$

$BC = DE = \sqrt{3}$ $\angle A = 60^\circ$ $FO = \frac{1}{2}DE = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$AB = 1$ $OM = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}$ $MF = \sqrt{FO^2 + OM^2} = 1$

ABC $MA = MB = MC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 1$

$MA = MB = MC = MF$

M $F \in ABC$

$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 1^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi$ D

ABD

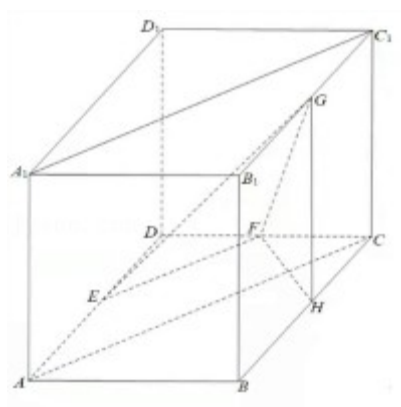
20

31 2021 • $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 2 E, F, G AD, DC, B_1C_1

$\angle BAD = 60^\circ$ $A_1C_1 \perp FG$ 0 $A_1 - EFG$

$AC \perp EF$ $A_1C_1 \parallel AC$ $EF \parallel AC$ $A_1C_1 \perp EF$

$\angle EFG$ $A_1C_1 \perp FG$

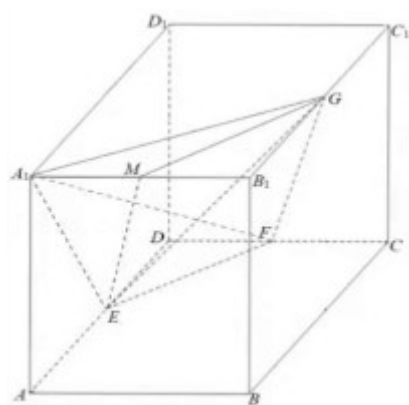


$BC \perp H$ $GH \perp FH$ $\triangle GHF$ FG

$FH = 1$ $GH = 2$ $FG = \sqrt{5}$ $AC = 2\sqrt{3}$ $EF = \sqrt{3}$

EG $GE = 2\sqrt{2}$ $EG = EF + FG$ $EF \perp FG$ $A_1C_1 \perp FG$

$A_1C_1 \perp FG$ 0



A_1B_1 M $ME \perp MG$ $MG \parallel EF$ $MG = EF$

$EFGM$

$$V_{A^{\circ}EPG}=V_{A^{\circ}ENR}=V_{E^{\circ}A^{\circ}NR}=\frac{1}{3}\times(\frac{1}{2}\times 1\times\sqrt{3}\times\sin 150^{\circ})\times 2=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$32\text{ }2021\bullet C:\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1(a>0,b>0)\text{ }F_1,F_2,P\text{ }PF_1$$

$$E:\frac{x^2}{9}-\frac{y^2}{3}=1$$

$$P(\frac{x_0}{2}-\frac{c}{2},\frac{y_0}{2})$$

$$\frac{x_0-c}{2}=0,\frac{y_0}{2}=\frac{1}{2}\text{ }x_0=c,y_0=1$$

$$c^2+(0-\frac{1}{2})^2=\frac{49}{4}\text{ }c=2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{12}{a^2}-\frac{1}{b^2}=1\text{ }a^2+b^2=c^2=12$$

$$a^2=9,b^2=3$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9}-\frac{y^2}{3}=1$$

$$\frac{x^2}{9}-\frac{y^2}{3}=1$$

$$33\text{ }2021\bullet A\text{ }BCD\text{ } \angle ABC=\angle ABD=\angle CBD=90^{\circ}\text{ }BC=BD=BA=1\text{ }A\text{ } \alpha$$

$$BC,BD\text{ }P,Q\text{ }AB\text{ } \alpha\text{ } 30^{\circ}\text{ }APQ$$

$$B\text{ }BO\perp PQ\text{ }O\text{ }OA$$

$$AB\perp BC,AB\perp BD\text{ }BC\cap BD=B\text{ }AB\perp BCD$$

$$PQ\subset BCD\text{ }AB\perp PQ$$

$$BO\perp PQ\text{ }AB\cap BO=B\text{ }PQ\perp ABC\text{ }PQ\perp AO$$

$$\angle BAO\text{ }AB\text{ } \alpha\text{ } \angle BAO=30^{\circ}$$

□□ $AB=1$ □□□□ $OA=\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ □□□□

□□□□ APQ □□□□□□ PQ □□□□

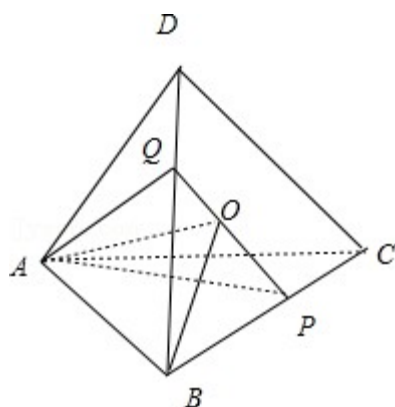
□□ $PQ^2 = BP^2 + BQ^2 \dots 2BP \cdot BQ = 2PQ \cdot BO$ □

□ $PQ \cdot 2BO$ □□□□□□ $BP=BQ$ □□□□□□

□□ $PQ_{\max} = 2BO = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ □

□□□□ APQ □□□□□□ $S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ □

□□□□□□ $\frac{2}{3}$ □



34□□2021•□□□□□□□□□□ A □ B □ P □□□□□□□□ $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a>0, b>0)$ □□□□□□□□ $PA+ PB=2PO$ □□□□□

PA □ PB □□□□□□□□ k_1 □ k_2 □ $f(k_1) = f(k_2)$ □□□□□□ $f(x) = \ln(\frac{x}{2})$ □□ C □□□□□□□□ $y = \pm 2x$ □□

□□□□□□□□ $M(x_0, y_0)$ □□ $A(-a, 0)$ □□ $B(a, 0)$ □

□□ $k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{y_0}{x_0 + a} \cdot \frac{y_0}{x_0 - a} = \frac{y_0^2}{x_0^2 - a^2} = \frac{b^2}{a^2}$ □

□□ $f(x) = \ln(\frac{x}{2})$ □□ $f(k_1) = \ln|\frac{k_1}{2}|$ □□ $f(k_2) = \ln|\frac{k_2}{2}|$ □

$$\square \quad f(k_1) = f(k_2) \quad \square \therefore \left| \ln \left| \frac{k_1}{2} \right| \right| = \left| \ln \left| \frac{k_2}{2} \right| \right| \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \left| \frac{k_1}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{k_2}{2} \right| \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad \left| \frac{k_1}{2} \right| \cdot \left| \frac{k_2}{2} \right| = 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad k_1 \cdot k_2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore y = \pm 2x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad y = \pm 2x \quad \square$$

$$35 \square \square 2021 \bullet \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = x(x - e^x) + e^{2x} + m e^x (x - e^x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x_1 \square x_2 \square x_3 \square \square \quad x_1 < 0 < x_2 < x_3 \quad \square \square \square$$

$$m \in R \quad e = 2.718 \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad m - \left(\frac{x_1}{e^{x_1}} - 1 \right)^2 \left(\frac{x_2}{e^{x_2}} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{x_3}{e^{x_3}} - 1 \right) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \left(0, \frac{1}{e^3 - e} \right) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x(x - e^x) + e^{2x} + m e^x (x - e^x) = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad e^x (x - e^x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad \frac{x}{e^x} + \frac{e^x}{x - e^x} + m = 0 \quad \square$$

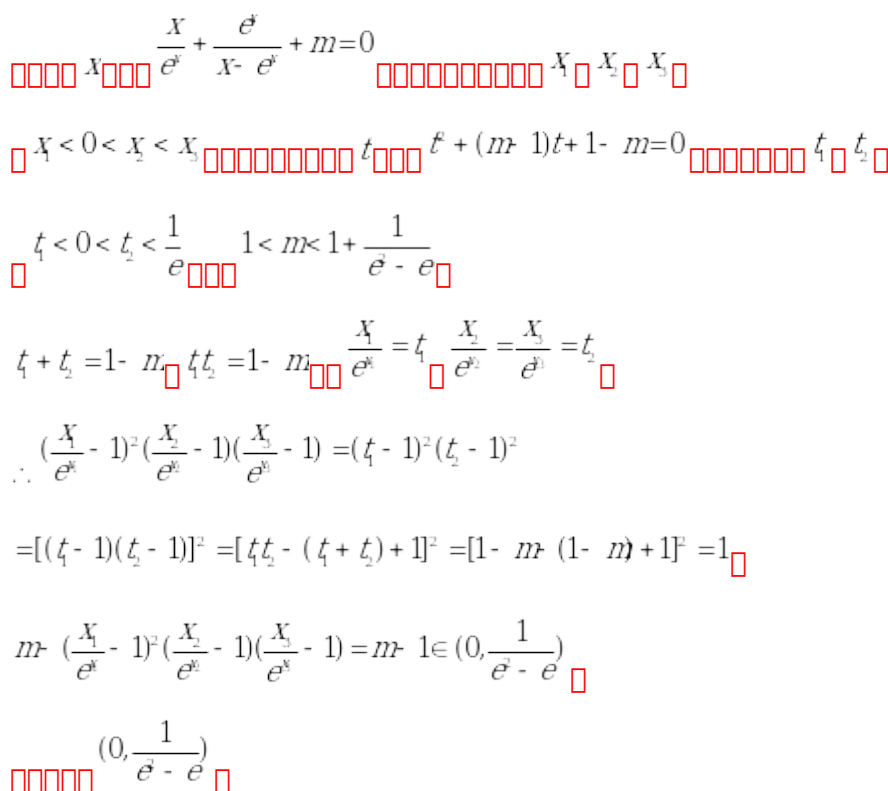
$$\square \quad \frac{x}{e^x} + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{e^x} - 1} + m = 0 \quad \square \square \quad \frac{x}{e^x} = t \quad \square \square \quad t + \frac{1}{t - 1} + m = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore t + (m - 1)t + 1 - m = 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) = \frac{1 - x}{e^x} \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(0) = 0 \quad \square \quad g \quad \square 1 \square \quad = \frac{1}{e} \quad \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \square \quad g(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$



$$EF=1 \quad CD=\sqrt{3} \quad xy \quad - \quad \frac{1}{16}$$

$$AB = AE + EF + FB = EF + \frac{AD + BC}{2}$$

$$DC = DE + EF + FC = EF + \frac{BC - AD}{2}$$

$$AB + DC = 2EF \quad EF = \frac{AB + DC}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{AB^2 + DC^2 - 2AB \cdot DC}{4} = \frac{2 + 3 + 2AB \cdot DC}{4}$$

$$AB \cdot DC = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$AD \cdot BC = (OD - OA)(OC - OB) = OD \cdot OC - OD \cdot OB - OA \cdot OC + OA \cdot OB = x$$

$$OD \cdot OC + OA \cdot OB = x + OD \cdot OB + OA \cdot OC$$

$$AC \cdot BD = (OC - OA)(OD - OB) = OD \cdot OC - OC \cdot OB - OA \cdot OD + OA \cdot OB = y$$

$$OD \cdot OC + OA \cdot OB = y + OC \cdot OB + OA \cdot OD$$

$$x + OD \cdot OB + OA \cdot OC = y + OC \cdot OB + OA \cdot OD$$

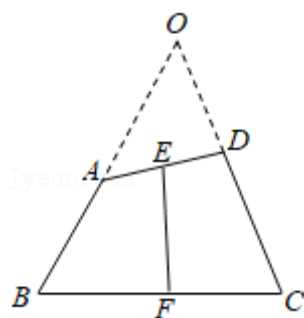
$$x - y = OC \cdot OB + OA \cdot OD - (OD \cdot OB + OA \cdot OC) = OB \cdot DC + OA \cdot CD = DC \cdot (OB - OA) = DC \cdot AB = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

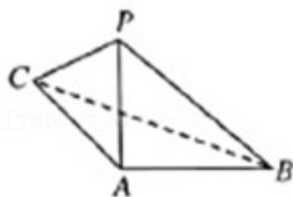
$$xy = x(x + \frac{1}{2}) = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x = (x + \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{1}{16}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{4} \quad xy = -\frac{1}{16} \quad y = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{16}$$



$$\frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 的表面积 } = \frac{19-4\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$$



$$\triangle ABP \text{ 与 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积比 } = \frac{\angle BAC}{\angle BAP} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\triangle ABP \text{ 与 } \triangle ABC \text{ 的面积比 } = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{Q_1}{PB} = \frac{Q_2}{AB}$$

$$AB \text{ 的中点 } H \text{ 满足 } Q_1H \perp AB, Q_2H \perp AB$$

$$\angle Q_1HQ_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}, Q_1H = \frac{1}{2}PA = \frac{1}{2}, Q_2H = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

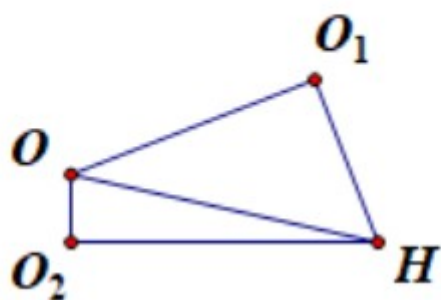
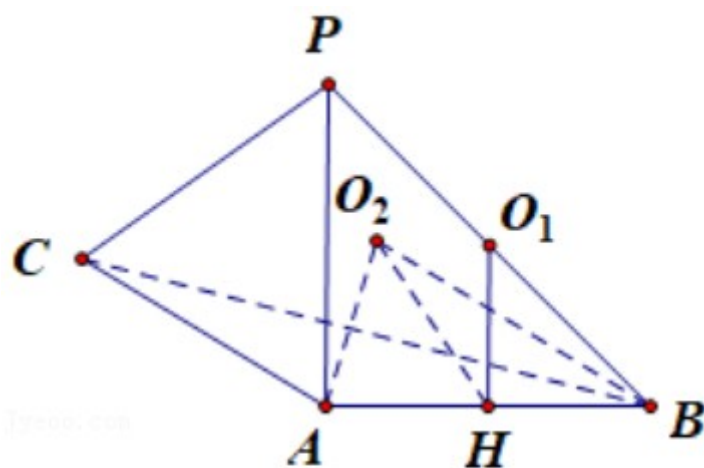
$$OQ_1 \perp Q_1H, OQ_2 \perp Q_2H, \angle OQ_1H = \theta, \angle OQ_2H = \frac{\pi}{3} - \theta$$

$$OH = \frac{Q_1H}{\cos \theta} = \frac{Q_2H}{\cos(\frac{\pi}{3} - \theta)}, \tan \theta = 2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, OQ_1 = Q_1H \cdot \tan \theta = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$r^2 = OQ_1^2 + Q_1P^2 = (1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 = \frac{19}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$S = 4\pi r^2 = \frac{19-4\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$$

$$\frac{19-4\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi$$



40 2021 • xOy $M: y^2 = 2px (p > 0)$ $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > 0, b > 0)$

F M C A B A B F C $\sqrt{2} + 1$

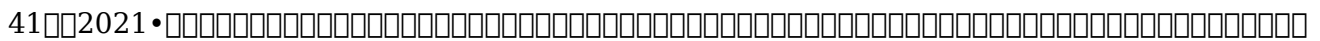
$A(\frac{p}{2}, p)$

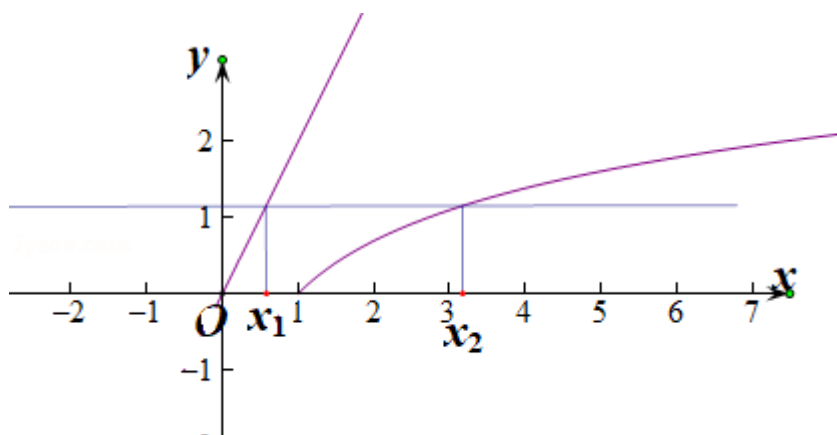
$\frac{p}{2} = c \therefore A(2c)$

$2c = \frac{b}{a} \therefore 2ac = b = c^2 - a^2$

$\therefore e^2 - 2e - 1 = 0 \therefore e = \sqrt{2} + 1 (e > 1)$

$\sqrt{2} + 1$





44 2020 • $f(x)$ R $f(x+1) = 2f(x)$ $x \in [0, 1)$ $f(x) = \sin \pi x$ $x \in [0, +\infty)$

$f(x)$ $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots$ $b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n, \dots$ $\{a_n + b_n\}$ 9

$$\frac{1103}{2}$$

$f(x)$ a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n

$x \in [0, 1)$ $f(x) = \sin \pi x$

$$f(x) = 2f(x-1)$$

$$\therefore a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, d = 1, \dots, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2} + (n-1) \times 1 = n - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_1 = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1, b_2 = 2f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2, \dots, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$b_n = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^9 (a_i + b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^9 a_i + \sum_{i=1}^9 b_i = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 + \frac{9 \times 8}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1 \times (1 - 2^9)}{1 - 2} = \frac{9}{2} + 36 + 2^9 - 1 = \frac{1103}{2}$$

$$\frac{1103}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = ax \\ y = x^2 + 2ax + a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + ax + a = 0$$

$$\Delta = a^2 - 4a \cdot 0 \quad a \cdot 4 \quad a, 0 \quad a \cdot 4$$

$$\begin{cases} y = ax \\ y = -x^2 + 2ax - 2a \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x^2 - ax + 2a = 0$$

$$\Delta = 4a^2 - 8a \cdot 0 \quad a \cdot 8 \quad a, 0 \quad a \cdot 8$$

$$f(x) = f(0 - a - 0) \quad y = ax \quad f(x)$$

$$y = ax \quad (a > 0) \quad f(x) \quad f(x) \quad f(x) = f(0 - a - 0)$$

$$a = 8$$

$$y = 2x \quad 8$$

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$$① \quad y = f(1 + x) \quad y = f(1 - x) \quad x = 1$$

$$② \quad A, B, C \quad P(A \cdot B \cdot C) = P(A) \cdot P(B) \cdot P(C)$$

$$③ \quad x^2 = 1 \quad (x \in C \quad C \quad \{1\})$$

$$④ \quad \triangle ABC \quad A \quad BC \quad D \quad \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{BD}{CD}$$

$$⑤ \quad y = ae^{kx} \quad y = ae^{kx} \quad (x, y)$$

$$⑥ \quad y = ae^{kx} \quad z = \ln y \quad z = 0.3x + 4 \quad c \quad k \quad e^4$$

0.3

$$⑦ \quad A(2, 1) \quad B(3, 2) \quad O \quad OA \quad OB \quad \frac{8\sqrt{13}}{13}$$

$$① \quad y = f(1 + x) \quad y = f(1 - x) \quad x = 0 \quad ①$$

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